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6 and 7 May 1999
Agenda item 8
Elections, nominations and confirmations

Election of five members of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The Secretary-General informed the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1999, of the conditions under which the forthcoming election of members to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) would be held. The present note contains information on candidates nominated by Governments; information on the candidate nominated by the World Health Organization is contained in document E/1999/L.1/Add.12.

2. In accordance with established procedure, the Secretary-General, in a note dated 7 July 1998 (NAR/CL.8/1998), invited States Members of the United Nations and parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, which are not members of the United Nations to propose candidates with a view to filling the five posts that become vacant on 1 March 2000 on the expiration of the term of office of five members of INCB who were originally nominated by Governments. The five posts are currently occupied by Edouard Armenakovich Babayan (Russian Federation), Mohamed Mansour (Egypt), António Lourenço Martins (Portugal), Oskar Schroeder (Germany) and Elba Torres Graterol (Venezuela).

3. As of 31 January 1999, 25 candidates had been proposed by Governments. Their names are given below, in alphabetical order:

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Name	*Proposed by*
Jules Akmel Akpa	Côte d'Ivoire
Carlos María Ávarez Vara	Spain
Edouard Armenakovich Babayan	Russian Federation
Mohamed Baccouche	Tunisia
Leonard Blumenthal	Canada
Anatoly Bury	Belarus
Jorge Emilio Cedeño Samaniego	Panama
Philip Onagwele Emafo	Nigeria
Juhana Idänpään-Heikkilä	Finland
Zheng Jiwang	China
Nüzhet Kandemir	Turkey
Philip Lazarov	Bulgaria
Jakob Lindberg	Sweden
Oleg Liskovski	Belarus
Mohamed Abbas Mansour	Egypt
António Lourenço Martins	Portugal
Maria Elena Medina Mora	Mexico
Snejana Nenova	Bulgaria
Alfredo Pemjean	Chile
Maurice Randrianame	Madagascar
Rainer Wolfgang Schmid	Austria
Oskar Schroeder	Germany
Milan Skrlj	Slovenia
Elba Torres Graterol	Venezuela
Witold Wieniawski	Poland

4. The biographical information which the Governments transmitted with their communications proposing the candidates is contained in annex I below.

5. In accordance with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, members of the Board shall not hold positions or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The positions and activities of the following persons are, in particular, incompatible with membership of the Board: persons who hold governmental posts, are in the paid service of their Governments, or are acting under instructions from their Governments; persons who represent a Government at national or international forums on drug-related issues; persons who are engaged in any activity, whether private or public, which could be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions at the Board or which activity is in conflict with the functions of the Board.

6. Information on meetings of the Board in 1998, on payments to members and on present membership is contained in annex II below; the texts of articles 9 (Composition and functions of the Board) and 10 (Terms of office and remuneration of members of the Board) of the Single Convention, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, are reproduced in annex III; information on qualifications and other conditions of membership in the Board appears in annex IV; and a list of the States parties to the Single Convention, the 1972 Protocol amending that Convention, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances is given in annex V.

Annex I

Biographical Information on Candidates for Election to the International Narcotics Control Board

Rainer Wolfgang Schmid (Austria)

Date of birth: 1949

Education: Ph.D. in Chemistry, University of Vienna (1977); Postgraduate University Degree in Toxicology, University of Vienna (1998).

Present post: Associate professor, Department of Medical and Chemical Diagnostics, New University Hospital, Vienna; head of research group of biomedical and toxicological analysis.

Previous posts: Postgraduate training in Preclinical Pharmacology, National Institute of Mental Health, Washington, D.C. (1978–1980).

Publications: 76 scientific publications in the field of drug addiction, neuropharmacology, clinical pharmacology, analytical chemistry.

Current work in the field of narcotic drugs: Member of expert panel on designer drugs in the Ministry of Health; member of the Expert Group Forum on Drugs in the city of Vienna (1997–present); project leader of ongoing project with the city of Vienna: monitoring of designer drugs at large youth events (1997–present).

Meetings attended: Regular attendance at international scientific congresses on drug addiction, clinical toxicology and toxicological analysis; co-chairman of the fourth International Congress on Therapeutic Drug Monitoring and Clinical Toxicology (Vienna 1995); member of numerous national and international scientific toxicological associations.

Anatoly Bury (Belarus)

Date of birth: 1950

Education: Graduated from Byelorussian State University in economics (1977).

Present post: Head, Department on Combating Illegal Drug Trafficking, Ministry of Interior; secretary of the Interministerial Committee on Control over Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Council of Ministers (since 1996).

Previous posts: Deputy head of the Interregional Section on Combating Illegal Drug Trafficking, Ministry of Interior of the USSR (1990–1991); deputy head, Department of Criminal Investigation, Ministry of Interior (1991–1994); head, Section on Combating Illegal Drug Trafficking, Ministry of Interior (1994–1996).

Publications: Author of numerous articles in periodicals; co-author of the concept of the state policy on control over narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their abuse, and of the state programme of a set of measures on counteraction against abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their illegal trafficking.

Honours: Prominent Service in Maintenance of Public Order medal; Saint Martyr Trifon Order of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Meetings attended: Numerous international and interregional conferences and seminars on the issue of illegal drug trafficking.

Oleg Liskovski (Belarus)

Date of birth: 1948

Education: Doctor of Medicine, Minsk State Medical Institute (1972).

Present post: Since 1980, associate professor, Chair of Psychiatry, Minsk State Medical Institute; chief narcologist, Ministry of Health.

Publications: Chief editor of the *Manual on Narcology for Medical Teachers, Residents and Students* (1997).

Meetings attended: International meetings of the WHO Office for Europe within the framework of European Plan of Action against Alcohol Abuse (1994–1997).

Philip Lazarov (Bulgaria)

Date of birth: 1941

Education: M.D., Medical Academy, Sofia (1968); psychiatry, Medical Academy, Sofia (1971); Ph.D., Medical Academy, Sofia (1982).

Present post: Associate professor and director, National Centre for Addiction, Sofia (since 1994).

Previous posts: Head, Psychiatry of Addiction Clinic, Medical Academy, Sofia (1985–1994); assistant professor, Psychiatry of Addiction Clinic, Medical Academy, Sofia (1976–1985); psychiatrist, Psychiatry Dispensary, Sofia (1974–1976); head of unit, Psychiatry Hospital, Karlukovo (1971–1974); psychiatrist, Psychiatric Hospital, Karlukovo (1968–1971).

Publications: More than 80 publications in the field of substance abuse, psychiatry of addictions and general psychiatry.

Membership: Bulgarian Psychiatric Association; Association of Polish Psychiatrists and Neurologists in America; vice-president, Federation of Therapeutic Communities for Central and Eastern Europe; National Council for Combating Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffic.

Other activities: Consultant, Drug Demand Reduction Programme, European Commission; national coordinator, International European Training for Treatment of Drug Addictions; coordinator for Bulgaria, the multi-city network study of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe; national coordinator of the International European Drug Abuse Treatment Training Project of UNDCP; permanent correspondent of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe for Bulgaria.

Meetings attended: Numberous international and national scientific events and consultations in Austria, Italy, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (1990–1998).

Snejana Nenova (Bulgaria)

Date of birth: 1961

Education: Master of Law, St. Climent Ohridsky University, Sofia (1988).

Present post: Head of section, Drug Enforcement Division, General Customs Directorate, Customs Administration (1994–present).

Previous posts: Customs officer, Metropolitan Customs House (1981–1989); customs officer, Sofia Airport Customs House (1989–1991); expert, Drug Enforcement Division, General Customs Directorate (1991–1994).

Meetings attended: Member of the Bulgarian delegation to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem (New York, 1998); member of Bulgarian delegation to the forty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Bulgarian customs representative to the meetings of the Enforcement Sub-Directorate of the World Customs Organization, (Brussels); Bulgarian customs representative to the meetings of the Pompidou Group, Council of Europe; Bulgarian customs representative to different regional and international meetings on drug problems (Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Warsaw, Vienna); head of the Bulgarian customs delegation to negotiations in preparation of intergovernmental agreements and memoranda of understanding held with the Customs administrations of Greece, Romania, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Leonard Blumenthal (Canada)

Date of birth: 1943

Education: Bachelor of Education, University of Alberta; Diploma in Management Studies, University of Manitoba; Diploma, Banff School of Advanced Management.

Previous posts: Chief executive officer, Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) (1987–1998); various positions, AADAC (1966–1987); teacher (1963–1966); member, Board of Directors, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA) (1990–1998).

Publications: Core Knowledge in the Drug Field: A Manual for Trainers, inter alia.

Honours: Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse, Award of Distinction; Canadian Society of Addictions Medicine, honourary member; Canadian Addictions Foundation, president.

Membership: Member of the Board of Directors, Canadian Foundation on Alcohol and Drug Dependencies (1977–1981); Board member, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (1988–present).

Meetings attended: Member, Canadian delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, (1993–1998); Expert Committee on Demand Reduction (1997); WHO Expert Committee on Media Counter-Advertising (1991); ICAA institutes and congresses (1972–1998); ILO Tri-Partite Working Group (1972–1998); UNDCP Youth Event (1998).

Alfredo Pemjean (Chile)

Date of birth: 1945

Education: Medical doctor, psychiatrist.

Present post: Official in the Ministry of Health, advisor on mental health; professor of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universidad de Chile; professor of Psychiatry, School of Psychology, Universidad Católica de Chile.

Previous posts: Head of Clinical Psychiatry Service, Hospital Barros Luco Trudeau, Santiago (1975–1981); director, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatry, Faculty of

Medicine, South Campus, Universidad de Chile (1976–1979)(Subdirector, 1985–1988); head of Mental Health Unit, Ministry of Health (1990–1996).

INCB responsibilities: Member of INCB since 1995; member of Standing Committee on Estimates (SCE) since 1996; vice-chairman of SCE (1997), chairman of SCE (1998).

Honours: President of Sociedad Ibero-Americana of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (1986–1990); professor in Magister Programme "Public Health, Honourable Mention on Mental Health", Public Health School, Universidad de Chile (1993–1996).

Publications: Policies and National Plan on Mental Health (Ministry of Health, Chile, 1993); chapters in scientific publications and books, and articles in scientific journals, for example: *Revista Latinoamericana sobre Alcoholismo y Drogas* (1989),"Educación médica y alocholismo", (co-author R.Florenzano); *Revista Psiquiatria* (1994),"Políticas de salud mental en Chile, 1990–1993".

Meetings attended: Several major international events, including International Conference on Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco: Making the Science and Policy Connections, National Addiction Centre, University of London (1991); Meeting of PAHO Andean Consultive Group on Pharmaco-dependencies, La Paz, Bolivia (1992); First Andean Seminar of Epidemiological Surveillance on Psychoactive Substance Use, Quito, Ecuador (1993); Subregional Meeting on Anorectic Use and Intervention Strategies, Santiago, Chile (1998).

Zheng Jiwang (China)

Date of birth: 1943

Education: Medical Science, Beijing Medical College (1963–1969).

Present post: Chief, Department of Pharmacology; acting director of the National Institute on Drug Dependence (1991–present), mainly doing research on the pharmacological mechanisms of abused drugs and evaluation of the drug dependence liability of new drugs.

Previous posts: Assistant and associate researcher, Department of Neuropharmacology, Beijing Chemical and Pharmacological Institute (1969–1987); chief, Department of Neuropharmacology, National Institute on Drug Dependence (NIDD) (1987–1990); visiting scientist setting up collaborative work with the Addiction Research Center, National Institute on Drug Abuse, United States (1990–1991).

Publications: Control and Management of Drug Abuse (1997); *Sedative-hypnotics and Diseases Induced by Drugs* (1997); Heroin Addiction and the Treatment of Heroin Addicts (1998); *Chinese Magazine of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment* (1998), "Knowing and keeping off the ice"; several articles in the *Chinese Bulletin on Drug Dependence*: "Self-administration of dihydroetophine in rhesus monkeys" (1997), "Intravenous self-administration of methamphetamine and amferpome in rats" (1996), "Preclinical study on drug dependence and intravenous self-administration of dihydroetorphine in rats" (1996), "Promoting the reasonable clinical use of narcotics in China" (1995), "Psychic dependence potential of dihydroetorphine", "Post-marketing surveillance of addictive drugs", and "Clinical evaluation of the physical dependence potential of the narcotic analgesics" (1995), "A continuous self-administration under fixed ration in rats" (1994); *Journal of Beijing Medical University* (1994), "Substitution of Buprenorphine in morphine-dependent rats and monkeys".

Jules Akmel Akpa (Côte d'Ivoire)

(Has not yet provided statement of impartiality, as requested)

Date of birth: 1956

Education: Baccalaureate, series A4, philosophy option (1976–1977); National Police College (police officer course) (1977–1979); training course in drug investigating techniques, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States of America (May 1986); training course in drug investigating techniques, Royal Mounted Police of Canada, Ottawa (October 1987); training course in French-speaking West Africa on drug abuse (July 1989); National Seminar on Drugs, Abidjan (November 1990); training course for drug trainers (December 1992); training course for secondary administrators responsible for coordination, law enforcement and legal and legislative aspects of drug control (1994).

Present post: Police officer and trainer.

Previous posts: Public security, Treichville police station, Abidjan (1979–1984); chief, Investigation Squad, Narcotics and Drugs Police Department (DPSD) (1984–present); chief, Regional Office of the Narcotics Police Department, Aboisso (August 1989); training officer, DPSD, Abidjan (July 1993–present); head, Training Unit, DPSD (1993); trainer, Interministerial Drug Control Committee (1995).

Mohamed Abbas Mansour (Egypt)

Date of birth: 1939

Education: Bachelor of Law and Political Science (1962), Ein Shams University, Cairo.

Present post: Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (since 1990), rapporteur (1992) and first vice-president (1995); member of the Standing Committee on Estimates (1991, 1992, 1993 and 1997).

Previous posts: Director of Administration of Training Institutions (1988–1989); director of operations, Drug Enforcement Administration (1972–1988); Department of Criminal Investigations (1964).

Publications: *Drugs, Licit and Illicit Trade* (1995); *Covert Operations* (1993); *Narcotics Trapper* (1991); *Narcotics and Addiction* (1989); various articles published in *Kuwait Law Enforcement Magazine* (Kuwait, monthly); *Arabic Magazine for Political Science* (Egypt, quarterly); *Security and Life* (Saudi Arabia, monthly); *Sports and Youth* (United Arab Emirates, monthly).

Honours: Honour of "El Estehkak" (1984), Honour of "El Gomhouria" (1977).

Meetings attended: Various conferences and meetings on drug enforcement and drug control, including International Alumni Association, Drug Enforcement Administration (Rome, 1976, and Amsterdam, 1977); Council for the Cooperation of Mediterranean Countries against Drugs (Athens, 1983); Council for Customs Cooperation (Lisbon, 1984); INCB missions (Morocco and Saudi Arabia, 1992; South Africa, Zambia and Kenya, 1993; Nigeria, 1994; Pakistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and United Arab Emirates, 1995; Cambodia and Sri Lanka, 1997; and Palestinian Autonomous Areas and Israel, 1998).

Juhana Idänpään-Heikkilä (Finland)

Date of birth: 1937

Education: Medical Doctor (1966); Ph.D. in Medical Sciences, University of Helsinki, School of Medicine (1968); accredited professor in Pharmacology (1974) and of Toxicology and Pharmacokinetics (1977).

Present post: Director, Division of Drug Management and Policies, World Health Organization, Geneva (until 31 July 1999).

Previous posts: Deputy director, Division of Drug Management and Policies, World Health Organization (1990–1995); chief medical officer, Drug Evaluation and Registration, National Board of Health, Finland (1971–1990); senior adviser to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, Vienna (1988–1989); visiting scientist at United States Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D.C. (1982–1983); visiting professor in Neuropharmacology, University of Texas Medical School, Houston, Texas (1967–1968).

Other duties and responsibilities: Temporary adviser to WHO 12 times, on, *inter alia*, safe use of psychotropic substances, review of psychotropic substances for international control, adverse drug reactions, drug utilization, clinical pharmacology, and use of medicaments by the elderly; representative of Finland in the Contact Group of the Nordic Countries in Drug Dependence (1978–1990); representative of Finland to the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe (for narcotics issues).

Publications: Over 130 scientific publications and articles on pharmacology, neuropharmacology, drug dependence and abuse, toxicology, rational/irrational drug use, adverse reactions to drugs, and international drug control and harmonization of pharmaceuticals.

Meetings attended: Representative of Finland to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, (1979–1982 and 1984–1990); member of the Bureau of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1984–1987); chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1986); chairman, Preparatory Committee and vice-chairman for the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna (1986–1987); delegate of Finland to the General Assembly (1984–1990).

Oskar Schroeder (Germany)

Date of birth: 1924

Education: First and Second Examination in Law; Doctorate in Law; practical work in business economics and special training for the administration of finances.

Present post: Member of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) since 1990; president of INCB (1991–1993 and 1995–1997).

Previous posts: Head of several divisions (budget, legislation on communicable diseases, on toxic substances, on pharmacies, and national and international legislation concerning narcotic drugs) at the Federal Ministry of Youth, Family Affairs and Health (1965–1982); Director-General, Family Affairs and Social Welfare, Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Women and Health (1982–1989).

Publications: Numerous publications in the field of national and international narcotic drug legislation as well as legislation on communicable diseases and on toxic substances in technical journals and in the *Bulletin* of the federal Government.

Meetings attended: Head, German delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva and Vienna, 1974–1983); head of delegation to the Commission on Social Development (Vienna, 1983 and 1987) and in 1989, its president; head of delegation at the European Conferences of Ministers for Family Affairs (Copenhagen, Malta and Nicosia, 1983, 1987 and 1989); United Nations Conference on Population (Mexico City, 1984); World Conference of the International Council on Social Welfare (Tokyo and Berlin, 1986 and 1988); representing INCB as its president at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East (Tehran), at the Economic and Social Council (New York and Geneva) and at the General Assembly (New York, 1991–1993 and 1995–1997).

Maurice Randrianame (Madagascar)

Date of birth: 1935

Education: Degree in Public Law and Political Sciences (second class honours), Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences, University of Madagascar.

Present post: Director-General of the Interministerial Drug Control Coordination Unit under the Prime Minister and Head of Government.

Previous posts: Technical adviser to the Minister of the Interior (1975); head of the National Drug Service (1972–1975 and 1976–1980); director of the Financial Crimes Police Department (1980–1992); director of the Criminal Investigation Police Department (1992).

Honours: Grand Officer of the Malagasy National Order; Chevalier of the Malagasy Order of Merit.

Meetings attended: Head, Malagasy delegation to several sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and chairman of the Commission in 1985; several international expert group meetings on various drug-related issues organized by the United Nations; various regional and interregional meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA); seventeenth and twentieth special sessions of the General Assembly (1990 and 1998); International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987); several intergovernmental expert groups meetings organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, United Nations Secretariat (1985–1988) for preparing the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

María Elena Medina Mora (Mexico)

Date of birth: 1951

Education: Bachelor of Arts in Psychology (specialization in social and clinical psychology) (1970–1976); Master's Degree in Psychology (clinical psychology) (1976–1979); Ph.D. in Social Psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) (1993).

Present post: Chief, Division of Epidemiological and Social Research, Mexican Institute of Psychiatry; coordinator of the Public Mental Health Division, Master's and Ph.D. degrees in Health Sciences, School of Medicine, UNAM (1997–present).

Previous posts: Coordinator of a diploma on narcotic addiction (UNAM, 1993–1997); professor of Psychiatry at Master's degree level, School of Medicine (1993–present); supervisor and dissertation director at Ph.D. level in Psychology (1993–present); professor

of Clinical Psychology at Master's degree level, School of Psychology, UNAM (1979–present); teacher of Psychology at Master's degree level (1979–1983).

Membership: Member of the Humanities and Behavioural Sciences Committee of the National Science and Technology Council; member of the Academy of Scientific Research of the National Academy of Medicine and National Association of Psychologists.

Publications: 305 research articles; *inter alia*, "Voluntary inhalation of industrial solvents"; "Prevailing on drug consumption in some cities of Mexico" (1978); "Alcohol consumption by the population of Mexico"(1980); "Core data for epidemiological studies on non-medical drug use" and "Drug use among non-student youth"; "Alcohol control policies in Mexico: prevention of alcohol abuse" (1984); "Alcohol control policies in Latin America and other countries" (1986); "Drug use among students in Mexico's border states"(1996); "What happened to street kids? an analysis of the Mexican experience"; "Substance use and misuse" (1997).

Meetings attended: 60 international symposiums and congresses.

Philip Onagwele Emafo (Nigeria)

Date of birth: 1936

Education: Diploma in Pharmacy, Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Ibadan, Nigeria (1955–1959); B.Pharm (Hons), School of Pharmacy, University of London (1960–1963); Ph.D. in Biochemistry, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria (1966–1970).

Present post: Self-employed in consultancy services (1989–present).

Previous posts: Lecturer and senior lecturer, Pharmaceutical Microbiology and Biochemistry, University of Benin, Nigeria (1971–1977); chief pharmacist, Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos, Nigeria (1977–1980); director, Pharmaceutical Services, Federal Ministry of Health, Lagos, Nigeria (1980–1988); consultant to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the development of a training curriculum for inspectors (1993); assisted the Division of Drug Management and Policies of the World Health Organization in developing national guidelines for inspection of drug distribution channels (1993); consultant to the United Nations Drug Control Programme in preparing a report on the drug control situation in Africa and a draft plan of action for the Organization of African Unity, and consultant on the thematic evaluation of technical assistance in support of the control of drugs used for licit purposes (1995); consultant to the Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa (1998).

Special appointments: Rapporteur-General, United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987); Chairman, tenth special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 1988); chairman, Pharmacists Board of Nigeria (1977–1988); member of a 15-member working group set up by the Secretary-General on the enhancement of the efficiency of the three drug control units of the United Nations secretariat in Vienna (1990); member of a 10-member ad hoc Intergovernmental Advisory Group established by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to assess strengths and weaknesses of global drug control efforts (1994); member of the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization (1992, 1994 and 1998); member of the World Health Organization Expert Advisory Panel on the International Pharmacopoeia and Pharmaceutical Preparations (1979–1997); member of the Advisory Group of the International Narcotics Control Board, to review substances for control under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1998);

member of the High-level Expert Group convened by the Secretary-General, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/37 to review the United Nations machinery for drug control (1997–1998).

Publications: Co-author of *Information Dissemination in Psycho-active Drugs; Improving Prescribing Practices* (World Health Organization, 1998); *Drug Regulation and Social Policy in Narcotics: Law and Policy in Nigeria* (Lagos, 1990); *Overview of Reducing Illicit Drug Demand* (National W. shop on Drug Regulatory Function, Pharmacists Board of Nigeria, 1991); *Effectiveness of the Laws on Drug Abuse in Nigeria* (National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies, 1997); "International organizations and authorities: their scope", in the *Proceedings* of the Training Workshop on Detection and Identification of Counterfeit and Substandard Pharmaceutical Products, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University of Ibadan (1998).

Honours: Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria (1983); Fellow of the West African College of Pharmacists, under the auspices of the West African Pharmaceutical Federation (1991).

Meetings attended: member of the Nigerian delegation to the World Health Assembly (1978, 1979, 1987 and 1988); head of the Nigerian delegation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1978, 1980–1983, 1985–1988).

Jorge Emilio Cedeño Samaniego (Panama)

Date of birth: 1954

Education: Bachelor's Degree in Pharmacology, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Pharmacology, University of Panama (1972–1977).

Present post: Director, Department of Pharmacology and Drugs, Ministry of Health, Panama (1994–present).

Previous posts: Assistant professor of Industrial Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceuticals Analysis and Toxicology, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Pharmacology, University of Panama (1977–1982); research scientist (1982–1986) and pharmaceutical analyst (1987–1994), Specialized Analysis Institute, University of Panama.

Publications: Co-author of various studies, including "Pharmacognostic study of the Panamanian Ipecacuanha", *Revista Médica de Panamá* (1977); "Preliminary study on the counting and identification of airborne pollen in districts of Panama City and surrounding areas", *Revista Médica de Panamá* (1980); "Safrole, principal component of essential oil of *Hinojo Sabalero*" (1982); "Pharmacological screening of Panamanian medicinal plants" (1985); "Ethnopharmacological evaluation of Panamanian medicinal plants (First National Scientific Congress, University of Panama, 1985); "Preliminary phytochemical examination of rubiaceous varieties of the University of Panama herbarium", (Twelfth Panamanian Congress of Pharmacology and Biochemistry, 1985); "Seasonal variation of the alkaloid content of Panamanian Ipecac", *Fitoterapia* (1986); "Corticoid activity of Chuifong Toukuwan tablets and detection of Indometacina as an adulterant", (Fifteenth Central American and Caribbean Congress of Pharmaceutical Sciences, San José, Costa Rica, 1987); "Corticoid activity of Chuifong Toukuwan tablets and detection of Indometacina", *Revista Médica de Panamá* (1989).

Meetings attended: Subregional meetings, Central America and the Caribbean, on harmonization of criteria for health registers of medicaments (1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998); First Meeting on the Appropriate Use of Psychotropic Drugs and Relevant

Legislation, San José, Costa Rica (1996); national meetings of the Ministry of Health to establish criteria and regulations for the correct use of psychotropic drugs in health establishments in Panama (1997); First and Second Meetings of Competent Authorities for Medical Drugs of the Latin American Countries (Madrid, 1997, 1998); First Panamerican Conference on Harmonization of Pharmaceutical Regulations (Washington, D.C., 1997); Second Meeting of National Supervisory Authorities of Central America and the Caribbean on Harmonization of Vaccine Registration (1998); Multinational Training Meeting for Authorities Responsible for Precursor Control (Guatemala, 1998); First and Second Meetings of the Group of Users of the National Data System for the Control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (Vienna, 1998).

Witold Wieniawski (Poland)

Date of birth: 1926

Education: Doctor of Pharmacy, Medical Academy, Warsaw (1959); Post-doctoral Fellow of the United States National Institute of Health, Ohio State University, United States (1965–1967).

Present post: Chairman of the Polish Pharmacopoeia Commission; member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on the International Pharmacopoeia; member of several scientific societies; corresponding member of the Academy of Pharmacy (France).

Previous posts: Scientist (1959–1965); secretary of research (1970–1974) and deputy director (1983–1989), Institute of Drug Control, Warsaw; senior pharmaceutical officer and, subsequently, chief pharmaceutical officer, Pharmaceuticals Unit, World Health Organization (1974–1981); consultant to UNDCP, WHO and World Bank on drug control in numerous developing countries, including Kyrgystan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and several Pacific island countries (1983–1996); professor of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1983).

Publications: Author of numerous papers on the chemistry of biologically active substances and of several review papers on the international control of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Meetings attended: Delegate of Poland and member of the Polish delegation to several sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; member of the Polish delegation to the plenipotentiary conferences for the adoption of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1971), for the amendment of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva, 1972), and for the adoption of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1988); member of the delegation to the Conference of Ministers of Health on Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances and Drug Abuse (London, 1986), to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987), to the HONLEA/Europe meetings (1990 and 1993), and to various seminars and meetings of the Pompidou Group, including the Ministerial Conferences (Oslo, 1991, and Tromso, Norway, 1997); member of the intergovernmental expert group on the preparation of the 1988 Convention and delegate of Poland to the review group involved in the formulation of article 12 of that Convention (precursors and solvents); member of the Intergovernmental Advisory Group on General Assembly resolution 48/12 (1994–1996); INCB consultant on evaluation of technical publications (1994) and on the enhanced control of poppy straw (1997); lecturer at the UNDCP Expert Meeting on Amphetamine-type Stimulants (Shanghai, China, 1996), co-rapporteur of the thirty-first meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (1998).

António Lourenço Martins (Portugal)

Date of birth: 1939

Education: Graduate of Law, University of Coimbra.

Present post: Deputy Attorney General, working as a member of the Consultative Committee of the Attorney General (1983–present); candidate for promotion to Counsellor of the Supreme Court of Justice; member of INCB.

Previous posts: Delegate of the Attorney General's Office (prosecutor) (1965–1972); judge (1972–1978); general director of Judicial Police, on commission (1977–1983); head of the working group that drew up the 1983 anti-drug legal reform; head of the working group that drew up the anti-drug legislation passed in 1993; lecturer, Law Institute for Communication, Faculty of Law, University of Coimbra (1992–present); drew up anti-drug legislation for the Territory of Macau (1991); legal adviser to the United Nations for Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau (1992).

Publications: Various articles on questions concerning drugs and electronic information, in specialized reviews, and author of the commentary on major national and international legal texts, in *Drugs and the Law*.

Honours: Recipient of the Order of Infante D. Henrique (Comendador), awarded by the President of Portugal.

Meetings attended: Various ICPO/Interpol general assemblies (1977–1982); various meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Council of Europe working groups (Pompidou Group); various meetings of the European Anti-Drugs Committee and other meetings for judiciary cooperation in the European Union (1986–1987); International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987); head of the working group that drew up the legislation on money laundering (1995); head of the working group at the European Scientific Seminar on Policies and Strategies to Combat Drugs in Europe (European University Institute, Florence, 1993); head of the ad hoc group that established the framework for the creation of the European Drug Monitoring Centre.

Edouard Armenakovich Babayan (Russian Federation)

Date of birth: 1920

Education: Graduated from the Second Moscow State Medical Institute (1941): professor, Ph.D., academician.

Present post: Principal scientific worker of the V. P. Serbsky Science and Research Institute of General and Forensic Psychiatry (1965–present); chairman of the Standing Committee on Narcotics Control of the Russian Federation (1963–present); honorary vice-president of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions; member of the International Narcotics Control Board (1995–present).

Previous posts: Deputy head of the Main Department of Medical and Prophylactic Service, Ministry of Health, USSR (1953–1963); head of the Department on Promotion of New Medicine and Medical Equipment, Ministry of Health, USSR (1963–1985); member of the WHO Advisory Panel (1991–1997); chairman of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1977 and 1990); second vice-president of INCB (1997).

Publications: *Inter alia*, *Alcoholism and Narcotic Drug Addiction* (New York, 1976); *Handbook on Narcology*, for secondary medical educational institutions (1986); *Handbook*

on Narcology, for high-level educational institutions and physicians (1987); *Psychopharmacological, Medical and Legal Aspects of Toxicomania* (1988); *Medical, Social and Legal Aspects of Abusing Preparations Derived from Cannabis* (1989).

Honorary titles: E. Brauning International Prize Winner (1973); Honorary Member of Purkine Society (1974); Honorary Professor and Doctor of Medical Sciences (Czechoslovakia, 1974); Semashko Prize, for the best scientific monograph devoted to the organization of public health care (1978); Skryabin Prize, for contributions to biological science (1983); Honoured Physician of the RSFSR (1984).

Honours: Order of the Red Star; Order of the Patriotic War (grade II); Order of the Red Labour Banner; 23 medals, including foreign ones; DEA Certificate of Appreciation for outstanding contributions in the field of drug law enforcement.

Meetings attended: Member of the Russian delegation at the eleventh special session of the General Assembly (1990); head of USSR delegations at United Nations diplomatic conferences and vice-president of those conferences (1971–1972); member of the Russian delegation at a diplomatic conference (1988); head of delegation of the Russian Federation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1963–1993); numerous international congresses on problems of alcoholism, narcotic drug addiction, psychiatry and pharmacology.

Participation in associations: Member of the Presidium of the Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists (1964–present); honorary member of the Presidium of Medical and Technical Society (1970–present); active member of the International Informatization Academy (1994–present).

Milan Skrlj (Slovenia)

Date of birth: 1935

Education: Pharmaceutical Faculty, Master's Degree in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Present post: Adviser to the Government of Slovenia.

Previous posts: Director of the Department for Pharmaceuticals, Narcotics and Poisons, Federal Ministry of Health (1977–1991); director of pharmaceutical production in the pharmaceutical industry (1976–1977); director of quality-control sector in the pharmaceutical industry, Bosnalijek (1967–1976).

Publications: Over 40 articles in national and international publications, dealing with narcotic drugs, dangerous chemicals, environmental protection and pharmaceuticals.

Meetings attended: Head or member of Slovenian delegation to several sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1979–present); International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (Vienna, 1987); Conference for the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1988); seventeenth and twentieth special sessions of the General Assembly (1990 and 1998).

Carlos María Alvarez Vara (Spain)

Date of birth: 1943

Education: Graduated in Medicine and Surgery, Complutense University, Madrid (1967); Specialist in Psychiatry, Complutense University, Madrid (1969); postgraduate studies in

immunology and psychiatry; marketing of psychotropic substances, on a Hoffmann la Roche scholarship (Basle, 1970–1972).

Present post: Director of medical assistance, Anti-Drug Agency, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Previous posts: Professor of psychiatry and medical psychology, Autonomous University of Madrid (1973–1982); professor of contemporary humanities, Autonomous University of Madrid (1982–1985); technical director of a foundation, focussing on disability and marginalization (1982–1987); technical director and official representative of Fundacion de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción; member of the Board of Experts to decide on the objectives of the WHO "Mentor" Foundation (1994); expert on viability studies for the European Drugs Observatory, including exchange of information, telephone helplines, demand prevention, university studies on drug abuse and advanced data bases (1989–1994); professor for planning and intervention models, Drug Geopolitics and Geostrategies, Drug Dependence Institute, Complutense University, Madrid (1988–1994); adviser to the National Programme on Drugs (1985–1995); community psychiatrist, National Health Service, specializing in training programmes for primary care in connection with marginalization, drugs, basic psychiatry and elderly persons at risk.

Meetings attended: Several meetings in Vienna, Geneva and New York (1987–1995).

Publications: 46 works in books, and articles in the press and in specialized journals.

Jakob Lindberg (Sweden)

Date of birth: 1938

Education: B.A. Political Science, Economics and Sociology, 1965.

Present post: Deputy Director-General, National Institute of Public Health, with special responsibility for developing prevention and for research in the alcohol and drug fields.

Previous posts: Political columnist for two Swedish newspapers; researcher, Department of Social Medicine, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, and at the Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; secretary to a governmental commission on income distribution (1965–1971); various positions at the National Board of Health and Welfare, responsible, *inter alia*, for developing rehabilitation programmes for drug abusers and alcoholics (1971–1979); principal secretary to a governmental commission on alcohol policy issues (1980); assistant under-secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, responsible for questions relating to the care of drug abusers and alcoholics, child and youth welfare, social allowances, and preventive efforts in the alcohol and drug areas (1981–1992).

Publications: The "Legal" Drug Abusers (1969); *The Drug Epidemic in Vaxjo* (1969); *Treatment of Drug Abusers: Description and Recommendations* (National Board of Health and Welfare, 1973); *Treatment of Alcohol Abusers: Description and Recommendations* (1978); *On Alcohol Policy* (report of a governmental commission, 1980); *Alcohol and Illness: An Overview* (1980); *National Plan of Action for Prevention of Alcohol-related Harm and Drug Abuse in Sweden* (1995).

Meetings attended: Chairman of a governmental committee appointed to draft revised legislation on the treatment of drug abusers and alcoholics (1986–1987); chairman of the governmental coordinating agency for drug issues (1981–1992); chairman, Research Foundation of the Swedish Alcohol Retail Monopoly (1986); chairman, Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research (1998) and member of Council's Board (1979–1984,

1991–present); member, Board of Swedish Alcohol Retail Monopoly (1983–present); chairman, Nordic Committee on Narcotic Drugs (1990–1992), and head, Swedish delegation to the Committee (1981–1992); Swedish permanent correspondent to the Pompidou Group (1991–1992); head, Swedish delegation to several meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1982–1998); member, Ad hoc Intergovernmental Advisory Group to the Executive Director of UNDCP (1994, 1995 and 1996).

Mohamed Baccouche (Tunisia)

Date of birth: 1961

Education: Bachelor of Science in Economics (Planning).

Present post: Deputy Director for Drug Control.

Previous posts: Chief of police brigade (1989–1992); chief of police division (1992–1995); member of the Tunisian Mission to the United Nations, Geneva (1995–1997).

Meetings attended: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Abuja, 1998); twelfth Arab Congress of Heads of Arab Drug Control Services (Tunis, June 1998).

Nüzhet Kandemir (Turkey)

Date of birth: 1934

Education: Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Ankara.

Previous posts: Third secretary, General Directorate of the Second Department (Near and Middle East Affairs), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1957–1959); military service (1959–1960); third secretary, Department of Economic and Commercial Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1960–1961); third/second secretary, Turkish Embassy, Madrid (1961–1963); second/first secretary, Turkish Embassy, Oslo (1963–1966); first secretary, General Directorate of the Second Department (Near and Middle East Affairs), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1966–1967); director, Personnel Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1967–1968); international staff member, Deputy Permanent Representative, Turkish Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Geneva (1968–1972); Rapporteur, Vice-President and President of the Governing Council, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva, 1970–1972); deputy director and adviser, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1972–1973); deputy director, Division of Narcotic Drugs, United Nations, Geneva (1973–1979); Director-General, International Security Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1979–1982); Ambassador, Turkish Embassy, Baghdad (1982–1986); under-secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1986–1989); Ambassador, Turkish Embassy, Washington, D.C. (1989–1998).

Meetings attended: Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1968–1979); International Conference to amend the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva); International Conference to prepare the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (Vienna); Sub-Committee on Drug Abuse Control, Near and Middle East; Sub-Committee on Drug Abuse Control, Far East; member of the high-level group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General on the reorganization of the Secretariat in the field of drug abuse control.

Elba Torres Graterol (Venezuela)

Date of birth: 1935.

Education: Lawyer, Central University of Venezuela (1959); Master's degree in Philosophy, Simon Bolivar University (1983).

Present post: Member, INCB.

Previous posts: Director for Social Protection, Office of the Attorney General (1971–1981); representative of the Department of Public Prosecution to the Drug Abuse Control Commission (1970–1981); member of the Commission to Prepare a Preliminary Draft Law on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1972–1974, 1984); adviser, Department of Crime Prevention, Ministry of Justice (1982–1983); adviser on drug-related matters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1985–1995).

Publications: Several articles and papers dealing with legal aspects of drugs, including "The Vienna Convention and the Organization of American States model regulations governing money-laundering" and "International relations and drug trafficking: prospects for regional cooperation and integration" (1992); "Money-laundering and its classification in the Basic Law on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" *Prevención Contra Drogas* (1993).

Honours: Order of Francisco de Miranda, second class (1979); Diploma of Recognition, Drug Abuse Control Commission (1974); Merit Recognition Diploma, Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (1979); honourable mention "Doctor César Naranjo", Drug Abuse Control Commission (1989).

Meetings attended: Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 1985 and 1993); intergovernmental expert group meetings to consider the draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (Vienna, 1986–1988); United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1988); group of experts designated by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (Organization of American States) to draft model regulations on the laundering of assets derived from illicit drug trafficking (1990–1992); first meeting for the implementation of articles 5 and 7 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Vienna, 1993); head, Venezuelan delegation at the meeting convened by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission to analyse the problem of the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking and to study the application of the model regulations (Panama City, 1993).

Annex II

Number, duration and place of meetings, payments and present membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

1. The Board shall meet as often as, in its opinion, may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions, but shall hold at least two sessions in each calendar year (Single Convention, article 11, para. 2).

2. The duration of each session varies from one to three weeks. In 1998 the following sessions were held:

Sixty-fourth session, 18–29 May 1998

Sixty-fifth session, 2–19 November 1998

3. The sessions are normally held in the headquarters of the Board's secretariat in Vienna, Austria (Vienna International Centre).

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2491 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, the members of the Board receive a per diem allowance while participating in Board sessions or in official missions. In May 1998, that allowance in Vienna was US$ 254 per day. Members' travelling expenses are defrayed by the United Nations according to current administrative practice.

5. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980, members of the Board receive honoraria on the following annual basis: President, US$ 5,000; Vice-Presidents, US$ 4,000; Members, US$ 3,000.

6. The present membership of the International Narcotics Control Board is as follows:[a]

Edouard Armenakovich Babayan (2000)	Russian Federation
Chinmay Chakrabarty (2002)	India
Nelia Cortes-Maramba (2002)[b]	Philippines
Jacques Franquet (2002)	France
Hamid Ghodse (2002)[b]	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Dil Jan Khan (2002)	Pakistan
Mohamed Mansour (2000)	Egypt
António Lourenço Martins (2000)	Portugal
Herbert Okun (2002)	United States of America
Alfredo Pemjean (2000)[b]	Chile
Oskar Schroeder (2000)	Germany
Elba Torres Graterol (2000)	Venezuela
Sergio Uribe Ramírez (2002)[c]	Colombia

[a] The year given after each name indicates the end of the member's term of office — that is, 1 March 2000 or 1 March 2002.

[b] Members elected from among candidates submitted by WHO.

[c] Elected to fill the vacancy arising from the resignation of Alfonso Gómez Méndez.

Annex III

Articles 9 and 10 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Article 9. Composition and functions of the Board

1. The Board shall consist of 13 members to be elected by the Council as follows:

(a) Three members with medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical experience from a list of at least five persons nominated by the World Health Organization;

(b) Ten members from a list of persons nominated by the members of the United Nations and by parties which are not members of the United Nations.

2. Members of the Board shall be persons who, by their competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence. During their term of office they shall not hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The Council shall, in consultation with the Board, make all arrangements necessary to ensure the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its functions.

3. The Council, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation, shall give consideration to the importance of including on the Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing, and consuming countries, and connected with such countries.

4. The Board, in cooperation with Governments, and subject to the terms of this Convention, shall endeavour to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount required for medical and scientific purposes, to ensure their availability for such purposes, and to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, and illicit trafficking in and use of drugs.

5. All measures taken by the Board under this Convention shall be those most consistent with the intent to further the cooperation of Governments with the Board and to provide the mechanism for a continuing dialogue between Governments and the Board which will lend assistance to and facilitate effective national action to attain the aims of this Convention.

Article 10. Terms of office and remuneration of members of the Board

1. The members of the Board shall serve for a period of five years, and may be re-elected.

2. The term of office of each member of the Board shall end on the eve of the first meeting of the Board which his successor shall be entitled to attend.

3. A member of the Board who has failed to attend three consecutive sessions shall be deemed to have resigned.

4. The Council, on the recommendation of the Board, may dismiss a member of the Board who has ceased to fulfil the conditions required for membership by paragraph 2 of article 9. Such recommendation shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members of the Board.

5. Where a vacancy occurs on the Board during the term of office of a member, the Council shall fill such vacancy as soon as possible and in accordance with the applicable provisions of article 9, by electing another member for the remainder of the term.

6. The members of the Board shall receive an adequate remuneration as determined by the General Assembly.

Annex IV

Extracts from the note by the Secretary-General (E/4158/Rev.1) on the procedure for the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961[a]

Qualifications and other conditions regarding membership of the International Narcotics Control Board

...

7. The Council may wish to invite the attention of the Governments concerned and the World Health Organization (WHO) to the following points in nominating suitable persons for election to membership of the INCB. These points are drafted on the basis of articles 9 and 10 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and those provisions of the memorandum by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the procedure to be followed in making appointments to the Permanent Central Narcotics Board (PCNB), as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 49 (IV) of 28 March 1947 and 123 D (VI) of 2 March 1948 which might be considered applicable to membership of the INCB.

Candidates nominated by Governments

8. Governments should satisfy themselves that each candidate proposed fulfils the conditions laid down in article 9 of the 1961 Convention, and that in particular he has a wide and deep knowledge or experience of the drug situation. It is not essential, however, that the candidates so nominated be technically qualified as medical doctors, chemists or pharmacists, as the INCB will always have at its command the benefit of such qualifications, thanks to the presence of its scientific members nominated by WHO. It is, however, highly desirable that the candidates nominated by Governments possess a good knowledge of national and international narcotics administration.[b]

9. According to article 9, paragraph 2, of the 1961 Convention, during their term of office members of the INCB shall not hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. Since this requirement of the 1961 Convention seems to cover, though not to be limited to, the analogous provision in article 19 of the 1925 Convention prohibiting members of the PCNB from holding any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Government, the opinion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with regard to the meaning of article 19 of the 1925 Convention as endorsed by the Council in operative paragraph (a) of its resolution 123 D (VI) might be considered germane to the issue. In consequence, it is essential that a person who, at the time of election, was in a position of direct dependence on his Government should, following his appointment, not hold such a position while he will be sitting on the INCB. Thus, it would be possible for the Council to appoint to the INCB an official in active service with his Government, provided that (i) following his appointment he ceases temporarily, i.e. for the duration of his membership of the INCB, to exercise such active service (by being granted leave of absence, for instance), and (ii) while exercising his powers and functions as a member of the INCB, he does not act under the instructions of his Government. Attention is drawn particularly to the requirement of the Convention excluding

from membership of the Board all persons who hold any position or engage in any activity which would be liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions.

10. In the case of elections to the PCNB, the Council has considered that it may appoint a judge, a university professor, a medical practitioner, a lawyer, or specialists of other professions, without requiring that the person appointed give up his position or cease to exercise his profession while serving on the Board.

11. When Governments nominate, and the Council elects, members of the INCB, it is suggested that they take due account of the disqualification arising from the holding of any position or the engaging in any activity liable to impair their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. Such position or activity held or engaged in by the candidate at the time the nomination is made should be fully indicated in the curriculum vitae. A candidate who holds such a disqualifying post or engages in such activity at the time he is nominated should explicitly state his intention to resign or to take leave of absence for the duration of his membership in the INCB if elected.

12. It is essential that candidates to the INCB should be willing and able to attend its sessions regularly. Governments should receive assurance from their nominees to this effect, and they should specifically state that to the best of their knowledge their nominees will normally be able so to attend all the sessions. It is further necessary that members should acquaint themselves with the history of narcotics control, the work of the international control organs, and the international narcotics treaties. The candidates should also be informed by their respective Governments of the nature and general conditions of the appointment.

13. When making nominations, a Government is not bound to nominate its own nationals; it may, if it thinks fit, propose a national of another country.

Candidates nominated by WHO

14. WHO should nominate candidates who should enjoy a reputation in the medical, pharmacological or pharmaceutical worlds. They should be impartial and disinterested and, during their term of office, should not hold any office or engage in any activity that might prejudice their impartiality in the exercise of their functions. The same conditions applying to Government nominees, and listed in paragraphs 9 to 11 above, would apply to WHO nominees. It is also desirable that the candidates nominated by WHO should have a sound knowledge of international and national drug control administrations and should acquaint themselves with the history of drug control, the work of the international drug control organs, and the international drug control treaties. In making the nominations, WHO will also take into account the principle of equitable geographic distribution and the need for members of the INCB to be familiar with the drug situation in the different groups of countries and to be connected with such countries.

Other considerations for the Council

15. In electing candidates, consideration should be given by the Council to equitable geographic distribution and to the importance of including on the INCB, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a sound knowledge of the drug situation in the producing, manufacturing and consuming countries and connected with such countries.

Notes by the Secretariat

[a] Since the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, did not bring any changes with regard to the qualifications and other conditions regarding membership of the International Narcotics Control Board, as based on the unamended articles 9 and 10 of the Single Convention, the contents of the note reproduced above are still valid.

[b] In the invitations sent to Governments for nomination of candidates, the importance of nomination of persons with the highest qualifications in such other relevant areas as law, law enforcement, administration, diplomacy, economics and the social sciences is stressed.

Annex V

Status of Adherence to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, as at 31 January 1999

The following 166 States are parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (underscored) or are parties to that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China,[a] Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[b] United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)

The following 158 States are parties to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971:[c]

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi,

[a] On 6 June 1997, the Government of China notified the Secretary-General that the Single Convention, as amended, would apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, with effect from 1 July 1997.

[b] On 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that it would restore Hong Kong to the Government of China, with effect from 1 July 1997, and that from that date, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Single Convention, as amended, to Hong Kong.

[c] Entry into force: 16 August 1976.

Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China,[d] Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[e] United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)

The following 151 States are parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand,[f] Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru,

[d] On 6 June 1997, the Government of China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention on Psychotropic Substances would apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, with effect from 1 July 1997. It also notified the Secretary-General that, in accordance with article 28 of the Convention, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was a separate region for the purposes of the Convention. In accordance with the said article 28, the notification should take effect on 1 January 1998.

[e] On 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that it would restore Hong Kong to the Government of China, with effect from 1 July 1997. It further notified the Secretary-General that, from that date, it would cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the 1971 Convention to Hong Kong.

[f] With effect from 16 March 1999.

Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea,[g] Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa,[h] Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[i] United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

On 31 December 1990, the European Community deposited its instrument of formal confirmation to the 1988 Convention (extent of competence: article 12).

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[g] With effect from 28 March 1999.

[h] With effect from 14 March 1999.

[i] The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland extended the application of the 1988 Convention to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands. The extension took effect on 8 February 1995.

The Government of the United Kingdom also extended the application of the Convention to Hong Kong and to the Bailiwick of Jersey, with effect from 15 May 1997 and 7 July, respectively.

On 10 June 1997, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General that it would restore Hong Kong to the Government of China, with effect from 1 July 1997, and that from that date, it would cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the 1988 Convention to Hong Kong.